

POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE TARIFF AND THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

THE CASE BETWEEN THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In view of President Cleveland's recent attack on the wool growing interests, I want to say a word for the sheepmen in Montana. The woolgrower is in most cases tied to his ranch and flock, is not within reach of influential newspapers, and is far away from the mail station, so that he is obliged to await his fate in silence while others decide whether he will be able to support his family in the future or whether he will be ruined. The latter is unavoidable. If the tariff should be taken off the wool, I have myself a sheep ranch in Montana, on Sweet Grass River, and have lived there for three years in a section of the country where wool-growing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

The President said in his message that the farmers have generally from twenty-five to fifty sheep. If he was in any way acquainted with the business, he would know that the smaller flocks number from 500 to 1,000 head; the larger five, ten or twenty thousand, the numbers fitting the means of the owners. The farmers are in the majority, therefore, Mr. Cleveland ought not have stated facts until he was thoroughly posted on the subject.

The woolgrower has to depend on the proceeds of the wool which his sheep yield. It is the only income he has. On account of the tariff question the price of wool has been unsettled for the last few years, which makes wool buyers timid and most of the wool has to be sold through commission houses. Manufacturers buy only enough to supply their immediate wants.

During the winter of 1856-7 the thermometer here registered from 45 degrees to 50 degrees below zero, and terrible blizzards were a part of every sixty per cent of the time which will last two weeks to make up. From the following facts it will be seen that the ratio of the woolgrowers and of many others who make their living from this business is assured if the tariff on wool should be abolished. We received last year sixteen cents per pound for wool. A sheep, then, worth \$1.00 per head, and giving a flock of 1,000 sheep would yield \$160 in wool. The herder for such a flock receives \$80 per month and his feed, which makes \$80 per month. Now, if the tariff on ten cents per pound is taken off this amount, there remains a balance of \$80 for 1,000 sheep, not enough to pay the herder's wages without cutting provisions, clothing and general wear and tear. Under such circumstances, it would be impossible to keep the wool-growing business in this country. The lumbermen of Britain and other nations would derive the benefit from it, and the end Americans would have to pay more for their home-grown goods than they are now doing, besides a heavy tax on imports. This new world, it was obvious that the woolgrowers in the district interested would be soon to leave their continued interest and activity in the work of the Association.

George Macmillan, "Old" President, *Montana Woolgrowers' Association.* *To the Editor of The Tribune.*

Montana, Dec. 16, 1857.

THE PURE FOOD CRUSADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your recent editorial on the "Crusade against Adulteration" deserves the warmest commendation from every legitimate food, drink and medicine manufacturer in the country. The Second National Pure Food Convention, of which the writer was the author of secretary, will be held at Washington on January 19 next, and delegations are coming from all sections of the country. The bulk of past testimony, as brought out by systematic field analyses, gives most reassuring evidence that the greater sections of the country, with the aid of the Boards of Health, have to a large extent exterminated the palatable adulterated food, and the great bulk of food adulteration is a sin against the pocketbooks rather than against the stomachs of the consumers. The leaders of the pure food movement therefore appeal to the press and to public opinion at large not to go off in spasms of horror over the fancied danger, without specifically locating the poison.

Certain schools of chemistry, like some schools of medicine, seem to be most actively devoting their concentrated energies to exploding each other's theories, and they use the public credulity as a weapon with which to attack each other. There is no legal science of food, or legal science of medicine, but there is a practical science of food, and of medicine, and of one which is independently based and founded up to the great bulk of the chemists and manufacturers of the country, and it is to that constituency that the leaders of the Pure Food Movement appeal.

The leaders of the pure food crusade, with the exception of a few individuals, will enlighten the public on the wool question and this will help the woolgrower to continue his business.

N. STOCKER, of STOCKER & CO., *Melville, Montana, Dec. 16, 1857.*

REPUBLICAN HISTORY AND DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you kindly advise me as to a course of reading specially relating to the Republican party, in order that I may the more intelligently discuss and advocate its principles, with the view of assisting it in the future, and especially in the next Presidential campaign. Yours, &c.

New York, Dec. 6, 1857.

THE CHOICE OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your recent editorial on the "Crusade against Adulteration" deserves the warmest commendation from every legitimate food, drink and medicine manufacturer in the country. The Second National Pure Food Convention, of which the writer was the author of secretary, will be held at Washington on January 19 next, and delegations are coming from all sections of the country. The bulk of past testimony, as brought out by systematic field analyses, gives most reassuring evidence that the greater sections of the country, with the aid of the Boards of Health, have to a large extent exterminated the palatable adulterated food, and the great bulk of food adulteration is a sin against the pocketbooks rather than against the stomachs of the consumers. The leaders of the pure food movement therefore appeal to the press and to public opinion at large not to go off in spasms of horror over the fancied danger, without specifically locating the poison.

Certain schools of chemistry, like some schools of medicine, seem to be most actively devoting their concentrated energies to exploding each other's theories, and they use the public credulity as a weapon with which to attack each other. There is no legal science of food, or legal science of medicine, but there is a practical science of food, and of medicine, and of one which is independently based and founded up to the great bulk of the chemists and manufacturers of the country, and it is to that constituency that the leaders of the Pure Food Movement appeal.

The leaders of the pure food crusade, with the exception of a few individuals, will enlighten the public on the wool question and this will help the woolgrower to continue his business.

Elisha W. Winter, Secretary, *New York, Dec. 20, 1857.*

AS OTHERS SEE US.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

THE CHOICE OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your recent editorial on the "Crusade against Adulteration" deserves the warmest commendation from every legitimate food, drink and medicine manufacturer in the country. The Second National Pure Food Convention, of which the writer was the author of secretary, will be held at Washington on January 19 next, and delegations are coming from all sections of the country. The bulk of past testimony, as brought out by systematic field analyses, gives most reassuring evidence that the greater sections of the country, with the aid of the Boards of Health, have to a large extent exterminated the palatable adulterated food, and the great bulk of food adulteration is a sin against the pocketbooks rather than against the stomachs of the consumers. The leaders of the pure food movement therefore appeal to the press and to public opinion at large not to go off in spasms of horror over the fancied danger, without specifically locating the poison.

Certain schools of chemistry, like some schools of medicine, seem to be most actively devoting their concentrated energies to exploding each other's theories, and they use the public credulity as a weapon with which to attack each other. There is no legal science of food, or legal science of medicine, but there is a practical science of food, and of medicine, and of one which is independently based and founded up to the great bulk of the chemists and manufacturers of the country, and it is to that constituency that the leaders of the Pure Food Movement appeal.

The leaders of the pure food crusade, with the exception of a few individuals, will enlighten the public on the wool question and this will help the woolgrower to continue his business.

Elisha W. Winter, Secretary, *New York, Dec. 20, 1857.*

A REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*Sir: Next year, 1858, will be the centennial of the organization of the old Federal party. The Republican party is its natural heir and successor. Will it not be well to have a succinct volume written, for general circulation, giving the history of the party, its principles, and its aims, and its services to the country before the Presidential election? Your editorial to-day, "Differences Between Parties," suggested this idea. Yours truly, *Milwaukee, N. J., Dec. 14, 1857.* E. L. CORWIN.

EVERY BODY TALKS ABOUT IT.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*Sir: It is truly gratifying to see the universal interest manifested in Mr. Blaine's published interview in *The Tribune* of yesterday, and it was amusing to hear the question in the press concerning my way to Washington, D. C., asked by one stranger of another: "Have you seen the *Ladies' Journal* of yesterday?" and when the reply was "No?" "Well you ought to get it, and read Blaine's interview on the President's Message—it doesn't leave a peg for Cleveland to hang his hat on." There's no use talking, Blaine is the brainsiest, and most thorough American statesman, the United States' and many more similar expressions. The *Tribune* deserves a great deal of credit for this plauditing before the people of Mr. Blaine's views on the tariff, and his criticisms of Mr. Cleveland's message, and that too from within thirty-six hours of the time when that subject was first in the minds of all. It will very effectually put a stop to the scheme of the Cobden Club of England, and their emulated efforts to establish their party in the United States. I think this move shows Republican success in 1858. *E. L. CORWIN, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1857.*

THE MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*Sir: As an old composter on your paper, twenty-six years ago, I shall be glad if you can find room for a few remarks upon what is rapidly becoming the topic of the day in both countries. Mr. Cleveland's message has certainly come upon us like a tempest, as the great majority of the intelligent farming classes were just beginning to turn their eyes to the market created by the one-sided, ruinous system that prevails here, when it already affected the well-being of our agricultural interest, and most numerous similar expressions. The *Tribune* deserves a great deal of credit for this plauditing before the people of Mr. Blaine's views on the tariff, and his criticisms of Mr. Cleveland's message, and that too from within thirty-six hours of the time when that subject was first in the minds of all. It will very effectually put a stop to the scheme of the Cobden Club of England, and their emulated efforts to establish their party in the United States. I think this move shows Republican success in 1858. *E. L. CORWIN, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1857.*

WHOLESALE AND WELCOME.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*Sir: It is truly gratifying to see the universal interest manifested in Mr. Blaine's published interview in *The Tribune* of yesterday, and it was amusing to hear the question in the press concerning my way to Washington, D. C., asked by one stranger of another: "Have you seen the *Ladies' Journal* of yesterday?" and when the reply was "No?" "Well you ought to get it, and read Blaine's interview on the President's Message—it doesn't leave a peg for Cleveland to hang his hat on." There's no use talking,Blaine is the brainsiest, and most thorough American statesman, the United States' and many more similar expressions. The *Tribune* deserves a great deal of credit for this plauditing before the people of Mr. Blaine's views on the tariff, and his criticisms of Mr. Cleveland's message, and that too from within thirty-six hours of the time when that subject was first in the minds of all. It will very effectually put a stop to the scheme of the Cobden Club of England, and their emulated efforts to establish their party in the United States. I think this move shows Republican success in 1858. *E. L. CORWIN, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1857.*

A FRONTIER LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is considered authority in all political and national affairs, and is closely allied to the best journals in the country. It is a great solid paper and is for the United States, last and all the time.

THE PRODUCT OF EXPERTS.

To the Martinet (Va.) Herald.

Its several departments are edited by able specialists; hence the farmer, gardener, housekeeper, gets the best of the best of the news.

WINNING ADMIRATION FROM POLITICAL FOES.

To the Franklin Falls (Vt.) Journal.

We don't always agree with its political opinions, but as a family paper, it has no equal.

LEADING THE PROCESSION.

*To the Weekly Tribune.*The *Weekly Tribune* has lately been enlarged, and maintains its place at the head of the weekly family papers of the country.

POPULAR UNION SOLDIERS.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*Sir: About six months ago I wrote to your paper stating the want of a library among the ranchmen of a certain locality in lower Arizona, and urging that some of your readers make a beginning for the work by sending books, old or new. The appeal touched, apparently, a good many hearts, for a great many books were sent. But a great many more are needed. Those already in the library are read with an avidity and a rapidity which can only be comprehended by people who live isolated lives. In a word, the books put on the shelves of a little adobe hut in Arizona, through the kindness mostly of some of the readers of *The New-York Tribune*, have contributed an amount of happiness to their readers in Arizona that before their advent they never dreamed of. The other day a man from the *Franklin Falls Journal* came to the place to whom I had given the Spanish *"Have you any English books easy to read?"* Now, for Christmas, will *The Tribune* easy to read?

WHOOPING UP FREE TRADE.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*Sir: The *Free Trade* is a plain statement of the case between them.

AMERICAN VOTERS TO CHOOSE BETWEEN PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

To the Tribune.

Sir: As it is important that the public should not be in error about one or two fundamental positions of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, concerning which an erroneous idea is just now current, we think it right and necessary to state explicitly what the real position of the Association is respecting the same.

Owing to a change in the Constitution by which the clause was struck out which committed the Association to the "stimulating and fattening" of designated gifts, it has been inferred that designated gifts will no longer be received.

This is a mistake, and the position of the Association regarding the same is best stated by quoting a passage from it last April, which reads:

"Contributions are especially solicited for the General Fund, which will be divided among the Associated Hospitals on the basis of free care for the sick poor. Gifts may be designated, however, for any hospital in the city, and such gifts will be duly forwarded by the Treasurer of the Association to the hospital indicated by him."

Another wrong impression is that in the distribution of the collection results free meat is deducted from designated gifts, the truth being that before any distribution is made by the distributing Committee, all designated gifts are sent in full to the hospitals for which the donors listed them.

Whether the wool grower's gift is destined for the

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association or the

Hospital Sunday and Sunday Association is not known.

The reasoning of the President is precisely that of

the Bright and Cobden school. Happily the world has discarded the doctrine as unsound. Every strong Government of modern times, except England, protects its home labour from foreign competition.

So far as the South is concerned, we deplore the introduction of the free trade argument into our politics.

On that question the words will divide us.

As they are divided in the past and the fear for the future and the fear for that white navy, built up in the face of such horrors and dangers as those the world never before witnessed, will go to please and lead us to chaos. Grasping at shadows, we are risking the substance of social peace and pure government.

THE HARLEM TRACK-SINKING SETTLED.

To the First Four Bridges Are to Be Built.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW WHERE DIRECTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Charles M. Depew and Chief Engineer Karto, of the New York Central Railroad, addressed a special executive session of the Park Board and its engineers yesterday, in relation to sinking the tracks of the Harlem Railroad in the annexed district. The final hearing of the property owners was held last week, and numerous modifications were made of the plan which provides for an average depression of the tracks of about seven feet.

Mr. Depew stated his views to the Board, saying

that the proposed legislation had been directed

to the "stimulating and fattening" of designated

gifts, it is a mistake, and the position of the Association

regarding the same is best stated by quoting a passage from it last April, which reads:

"Contributions are especially solicited for the General Fund, which will be divided among the Associated Hospitals on the basis of free care for the sick poor. Gifts may be designated, however, for any hospital in the city, and such gifts will be duly forwarded by the Treasurer of the Association to the hospital indicated by him."

Another wrong impression is that in the distribution of the collection results free meat is deducted from designated gifts, the truth being that before any

distribution is made by the distributing Committee, all

designated gifts are sent in full to the hospitals for which the donors listed them.

Whether the wool grower's gift is destined for the

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association or the

Hospital Sunday and Sunday Association is not known.

The reasoning of the President is precisely that of

the Bright and Cobden school. Happily the world has discarded the doctrine as unsound. Every strong

Government of modern times, except England, protects its home labour from foreign competition.

So far as the South is concerned, we deplore the introduction of the free trade argument into our politics.

On that question the words will divide us.

As they are divided in the past and the fear for the

future and the fear for that white navy, built up in the

face of such horrors and dangers as those the world never before witnessed, will go to please and lead us to

chaos. Grasping at shadows, we are risking the substance of social peace and pure government.

THE HARLEM TRACK-SINKING SETTLED.

To the First Four Bridges Are to Be Built.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW WHERE DIRECTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Charles M. Depew and Chief Engineer Karto, of the New York Central Railroad, addressed a special executive session of the Park Board and its engineers yesterday, in relation to sinking the tracks of the Harlem Railroad in the annexed district. The final hearing of the property owners was held last week, and numerous modifications were made of the plan which provides for an average depression of the tracks of about seven feet.

Mr. Depew stated his views to the Board, saying